

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE  
CORPORATION and WELLS FARGO  
BANK, N.A.,

Case No. 2:17-cv-01665-APG-VCF

**Plaintiff,**

V.

SPICE CAP MANAGEMENT INC., *et al.*,

### Defendants.

## **ORDER STAYING CASE**

This is one of many disputes over the effect of a nonjudicial foreclosure sale conducted by a homeowners association (“HOA”) after the prior owner failed to pay HOA assessments. On August 12, 2016, a divided Ninth Circuit panel in *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank* held that Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 116’s HOA nonjudicial foreclosure scheme, as it existed before the statutory scheme was amended in 2015, “facially violated mortgage lenders’ constitutional due process rights.” 832 F.3d 1154, 1155 (9th Cir. 2016); *but see id.* at \*6-11 (Wallace, J., dissenting). Those motions were denied and the mandate issued on December 14, 2016. *Bourne Valley Court Tr. v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 9th Cir. Dkt. No. 15-15233, ECF Nos. 75, 76.

The Supreme Court of Nevada recently decided *Saticoy Bay LLC Series 350 Durango 104 v. Wells Fargo Home Mortgage*, holding that “the Due Process Clauses of the United States and Nevada Constitutions are not implicated in an HOA’s nonjudicial foreclosure of a superpriority lien.” 388 P.3d 970, 975 (Nev. 2017). The losing party in *Bourne Valley* filed a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court and the prevailing party has filed a brief agreeing that the Supreme Court should grant certiorari. Because *Bourne Valley* and *Saticoy Bay* reached opposite conclusions, the constitutionality of Nevada’s HOA nonjudicial foreclosure scheme may be decided by the United States Supreme Court. See Sup. Ct. R. 10(b) (identifying as a

1 compelling reason for granting certiorari that “a state court of last resort has decided an important  
2 federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision . . . of a United States court of appeals”).  
3 I therefore *sua sponte* stay this case pending a decision on the petition for certiorari in *Bourne*  
4 *Valley*.

5 A district court has the inherent power to stay cases to control its docket and promote the  
6 efficient use of judicial resources. *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254-55 (1936);  
7 *Dependable Highway Exp., Inc. v. Navigators Ins. Co.*, 498 F.3d 1059, 1066 (9th Cir. 2007).  
8 When determining whether to stay a case pending the resolution of another case, I must consider  
9 (1) the possible damage that may result from a stay, (2) any “hardship or inequity” that a party  
10 may suffer if required to go forward, (3) “and the orderly course of justice measured in terms of  
11 the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law” that a stay will engender.  
12 *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005). I find that a *Landis* stay is  
13 appropriate here.

14 The crux of the parties’ dispute is whether the HOA foreclosure sale extinguished the  
15 deed of trust. If the HOA sale was void because Chapter 116 is facially unconstitutional, then the  
16 parties’ dispute is, in large part, resolved or at least simplified. The Supreme Court’s  
17 consideration of the petition in *Bourne Valley* thus could be dispositive of this case, or at least of  
18 significant issues in the case. As the jurisprudence and the parties’ arguments in this area evolve,  
19 the parties file new motions or move to supplement the pending briefs, burdening our already-  
20 busy docket. *Bourne Valley* and *Saticoy Bay* no doubt will inspire more motions and  
21 supplements. Staying this case pending the Supreme Court’s disposition of the petition in *Bourne*  
22 *Valley* will permit the parties to present arguments and evidence in the context of complete and  
23 resolved precedent, and it will allow me to evaluate the claims in light of this legal authority.  
24 Consequently, a stay pending the disposition of the certiorari proceedings will simplify the  
25 proceedings and promote the efficient use of the parties’ and the court’s resources.

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1 Resolving the claims or issues in this case before the Supreme Court decides whether to  
2 grant or deny the petitions could impose a hardship on both parties. A stay will prevent  
3 unnecessary or premature briefing on *Bourne Valley* and *Saticoy Bay*'s impact on this case.

4 The potential damage that may result from a stay is that the parties will have to wait  
5 longer for resolution of this case and any motions that they intend to file in the future. But a  
6 delay would also result from new briefing that may be necessitated if the Supreme Court grants  
7 certiorari. So a stay pending the Supreme Court's decision will not necessarily lengthen the life  
8 of this case. Any possible damage that a stay may cause is minimal.

9 Finally, I expect the stay pending the Supreme Court's disposition of the petitions for  
10 certiorari to be reasonably short. The petition in *Bourne Valley* was filed on April 3, 2017 and the  
11 response brief was filed May 16, 2017. The petition was scheduled for the Supreme Court's June  
12 15, 2017 conference. The length of this stay is tied to the Supreme Court's decision on the  
13 petition for certiorari, so the stay will be reasonably brief and is not indefinite. The stay will  
14 remain in place until the proceedings in the Supreme Court have concluded.

15 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that this case is administratively **STAYED**. Once the  
16 proceedings in the United States Supreme Court in *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo*  
17 *Bank* have concluded, any party may move to lift the stay. **Regardless of this stay, the plaintiff**  
18 **shall timely serve process upon the defendants and file proof of service.**

19 DATED this 16th day of June, 2017.

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22 ANDREW P. GORDON  
23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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